DRAINING THE TREASURY.

SLOW BUT EXPENSIVE WORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. sies,eec,ooc Gone and Only Three of the

Seventoen Regular Appropriation Bills Passed-An Extra Session Foreshadowed -The Porce Bill Barring Legislation-Half the Session Cone and Very Little Desc-Congressman Cummings Describes Some Very Racy Scenes in the House,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Half of the short sesof the Fifty-first Congress is gone, and sale three of the seventeen regular appropriaon bals have passed the House. Everything indicates a grand jam of legislative business noward the end of the session. The interests of the people are imperilled, and there may be marira session. The Force bill seems to dam the way to all other legislation. The effect in propriation bills passed in the House up to Jan. 16 were the Pension Appropriation bill. he Fortifications Appropriation bill, the Army Appropriation bill, and a printing deficiency Mil Each bill led to lively discussions. Domeratic legislative veterans watched each item expenditure, and drew out the whys and pherefores. There were hot political tilts. ecasionally running into personalities. discussions were pointed, and give and take was the rule. At times the House was in great confusion. Points of order were raised and questions of privilege arose. It was subject of general remark that the Speaker was not so arbitrary in his rulings as in the previous session. The old spirit, however, propped out when he used the whip, while Louis E McComes tred to spur the District of Colambia Appropriation bill through the House. The Democrats were on the alert in an instant. They resented the tyranny of the Speaker, and demanded plenty of time for diseussion. The Speaker was obstinate, but firally gave way to appeals from the Republican leaders. They saw that more time would be lost in the preliminary skirmish than in the fight itself. The Democrats were finally al-

lowed all the time that they asked. 1. THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL Appropriation bills are privileged. They can be called up at any time when the member in charge can secure recognition. The Pension Appropriation bill was the first on the carpet. It was called up by the Hon, William W. Morrow of California on Dec. 4. It appropriated \$133,173,085 for the payment of army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Mr. Morrow is the eighth man on the Committee on Appropriations. There are six Iemocrats and nine Republicans on this commines. Morrow engineered the bill through the House with consummate skill. He is serving his third term, and was not a candidate at the recent election. One test of the shifty of the rilot of an appropriation bill is shown in the way he tries to limit debate. If be crowds the opposition too close, it is apt to frin his face and filibuster. Thus more time s wasted in arranging preliminaries than would probably be asked by the opposition for reperal debate. Morrow got his bill in Committee of the

Whole at 1 o'clock. He wanted general debate half to each side. The Democrats demanded three hours on a side. Morrow wanted to comomise on two hours, but flually vielded to the demand. Then he opened the debate. He said that the sum appropriated was probably the largest single item of appropriation in any tatute of the United States. The money would be distributed among 651,715 pensioners. It was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for in any single item. These pen-Gov. McCreary of Kentucky called the Caliornian's attention to the fact that there was a effciency of \$34,000,000 for this year, and saked if the amount appropriated in the bill was sufficient to cover the deficiency. Mr. Morrow replied that the committee thought it was and that he believed there would not ba a eficiency next year. Watchdog Holman observed that the estimate of the Commissioner was \$2,090,000 more than the appropriation. and Mr. Morrow acknowledged that the committee had made the reduction, believing that the circumstances would justify it.
In analyzing the figures Mr. Morrow gave the

House an idea of how fast the veterans are marching into the next world. Judging from past data. Mr. Morrow estimated that 42.638 soldiers drawing pensions would die before January 1, 1892. This would be nearly fift full regiments, over twelve brigades, four divisions, and more than an army corps.

Mr. Morrow estimated that \$1,590,000 of the

geons, \$72,000 to disbursing pension agents, and \$40,000 for clerk hire, rent, fuel, and lights in the eighteen pension agencies. The app opr at on for the expenses of the Pension Office in Washington is \$1,924,700.

The discussion brought out the fact that a on o thir per cent, of all the pension claims are eventually allowed. It also brought out the statement that the sum paid for pensime will be \$5.000,000 less than the taxes collevel from spirits, tobaces, and beer during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

on Sayers of Texas replied to Mr. Morrow. sold that In every instance the estimates of the Pen ion Office have fallen far below by xp militures. He declared that the total defidency for the present fiscal year was \$31 .billion It was tair to presume that the Commason'r a estimates for 1892 were equally

below it was fair to presume that the Commastoner's estimates for 1892 were equally faulty, yet the committee had cut down the estimates ver \$2,000,000. Mr. Enfow of Tennaries were \$2,000,000. Mr. Enfow of Tennaries were \$2,000,000. Mr. Enfow of Tennaries and Democratic aliministrations a larger number of persions had been granted in Presidential election years than in other search of Sayers said that he was sincerely committee that commissioner liministrations at the season of the said of the next Democratic House to supply the nedlebency. Mr. leters asserted that a Democratic Administration bett a neflective of \$25,000,000, and had it would be the duty of the next Democratic House to supply the nedlebency. Mr. leters asserted that a Democratic Administration bett a neflective of \$25,000,000,000 for the hepublican flotise to provide for.

The faulty of the debate was an attack by the Hou, George W. Cooper of Indiana on the commissioner flow flowing the formulation of Commissioner Raum Lefore the Committee on Investigation. He alleges that the commissioner He mad many extracts from the testimony to pove his assertions, to large and enfeavoring to prevent his readection to Congress. He asserted that circulars were sent out to the soliters of the district asking them to be breasent at the meetings where the Commissioner is selected that institution on udiciary chare, it has or laws temployees are missioner space, and intimating that those who did so would have preference in getting their claims through the Pension Office. His personal on the selection was as follows:

I have a great veneration for that institution on udiciary quare, it has or laws temployees are missioner space, and intimating that those who did not shall a surface of corporations or a stall for the sease of patent in a second archives are stored was the analysis of suffering and death in march. It camp in brough the prelicion was as follows:

I have a great veneration for that institution on the same many designs of the search of the search of t

Mr. Cooper referred to the Evanaville Journal and the New York Tribure.

Mr. Cooper referred to the Evanaville Journal and the New York Tribure.

Mr. Cooper off-head, He is Chairman of the Raum investigating committee. He denied last any partiality was shown. He made his speech under a running fire from Mr. Cooper off-head from Mr. Cooper Joseph G. Cannon covered his retreat by alleging that the quotations from the evidence had been made while the testimony was incomplete and before the evidence had been reported to the House. Mr. Breckinridge of kentucky instructed that probably the committee might choose to smother the testimony was largely instructed that probably the committee might choose to smother the testimony. Mr. Cannon wanted to know whether heasered that the committee had suppressed their report.

I did not say that "Mr. Breckinridge re-

being the committee had suppressed their report.

I did not say that." Mr. Breckinridge replied. "I mean to say that the doctrine laid down by the gentleman is one that puts all the festimony and the report of their investigation into the hands of the materity, and so likes it that if the majority chooses to suppress the report the minority are powerless to do aurthing to give it publicity.

Ar. Cannon replied that the House had it in its power to direct a report at any time.

Tou mean the majority of the House," Mr. williams of Illinois observed.

have we not all a part in its action?" Mr. Can- chair. The General succeeded in getting the

have we not all a part in its action?" Mr. Cannon shouted.
"We do not all constitute the majority." Mr.
Goodnight responded, and Mr. Cannon subsiled.
Mr. Outhwaits of Ohio denounced Commissioner naum for abandoning his post of duty
and going t. Indianato make speches against
the gentlem n who was assisting in the investigation of the affairs of the Pension Office.
He said that the verdiet of the people of the
district in which his outrageous conduct occurred ought to lead the House to investigats
that conduct.

Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan reminded him
that Commissioner Black went to his State
and made campaign speeches. Mr. Outhwaits
replied that if Commissioner Black did such
things as Commissioner Black did such
things he been brought to
judgment.
Mr. Breckioridgs, in the delete that fol-

things as Commissioner Raum was charged with he, too, should have been brought to judgment.

Mr. Breckinridge, in the debate that followed, revented the fact that \$2.056,000 was maid by pension agents in fees to attorneys during the year. He said that this Congress owed it to the taxpavers to go into the Pension Bureau, revisethe lists, stike from them the fraudulent pensioners, and see to it that the administration was not run by attorneys and pension agents. This would returne the expense to the taxpayers twenty-five or their per cent. That per cent. on \$100,000,000 was a sum worth saving.

When Mr. Peters of Kansas got the floor he touched the nerve of politics, and in an instant the House was in an unroar. He said that the Democracy we callways flooded with tears on behalf of the soften when they were out of power, but when in power it was quite different. Here are some extracts from his speech:

During the last session of this Congress the bemorary was pawing the earth and frobling at the mount in behalf of the strice pension bill.

The great hemocratic party is now enleavering to senters the Farmers Atlance. They are failed frost search to the cold for the strice pension in the subject of professions of love for that grant or causal and a service pension of the congress the twenty and service pension of the service pension of the subject to th

The great Hemogratic party is now endeavoring to sinurace the Farmare Alliance. They are full of professions of lows for that grant ores uzalum which has seep ever the West and overcome the Secubit an material party of the West and overcome the Secubit and material party of the West and overcome the Secubit and material party of the Secupit of the West and overcome in the Secupit of Tension Secupit of the Secupit of Tension Secupit of Tension Secupit of the Secupit of Tension Secupit of Tension

A score of Democrats shouted. We will we will, "and John Taraney supplemented it with a big." You bet."

Not long atterwards the old Tammany war herse, Gen. Spinola, not the fleor. He was in good trim, and went for Mr. Peters in the old style, brass mounted. "My amiable and pleasant irlend from Kansas," he said, 'has sought to arraign the Democratic party here over the tomb of Truth crushed to earth, as he called it. I wish he had told the House what becomes of falsehood, when crushed to earth, as happened in November last."

The House roared with laughter. Gen. Spinola continued thus:

Early in the drst session I called the attention of the Republicans of the isous to the fact that there was a distant rumbing of thunder. I warned them to put their ears to the ground and they would hear it. My friend from kansas evidently put his ear to the ground it hear all, and got not of the way, 'great is upiner! The gentlem in who was nominated in his place as a Farmer's Alliance man, who appeared before his constituents barefored and barelegged. The district

Can spinois—Neither do I.

The General closed by reminding Mr. Peters that fifty Democrats in the last session voted for a Service Pension bill, and all the Republicans but one voted against it. He said that the scidlers knew their friends, and that Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan had found it out in his district. He intimated that it was through the efforts of the scidlers that the General was leaten last fall. The Record shows what followed.

Gen. Cutcheon - My friend has alluded to me in a per sonal way several times. Wil he allow me a question tren. Spinola - Mr. Cuairman, how muca time have i left?

teen, spinola—lif, Chairman, how much time have I left?
The Chairman—One injusts.
Gen. Spinola—Pill give you one minute after I get through, my triend. Great laughter.
Gen. Futchern—I be no are as generous as usual—as generous as the bemocratic jatt, has been to the solitars.
Another interesting assense followed. Uncle Biggs of California got the floor for half a minute. He had just said that when his coil Azuo.
Mr. Morrow, made the states ent that there would be no need of a deficiency appropriation for pensions, he knew that he was not stating what was true, and he would bet him \$2,000 to \$500 hat—

Soft) that—
Here the Chairman brought down his gavel and told Uncle Biggs that his time was up. There was a great hub-bub. The old Californian stood in the arena violently gesticulating and shouting in a hrill t neof voice, while the Chairman pounded the desk until he was red in the face, and the Republicans filled the air with thes. It took several minutes to quiet the old man, but finally he subsided.

The hill was finally pa-sed as it had been reported from the committee.

BE .- THE PORTIFICATIONS BULL The next appropriation bill passed by the House was the Fortifications Appropriation bill. It was engineered by Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, the ninth Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations. Brewer is ination. He probably had his car to the ground last summer, for the Democrats carried his district. It was the first time that he had been placed in charge of an appropriation bill. He acquitted himself handsomely. He called up the bil soon after the opening of the passion of Dec 11. After the called was proposed to the property and divine right, to prescribe codes were considered to the prescription of the called up the bil soon after the opening of the passion of Dec 11. After the called was transfer to the property and divine right, to prescribe codes are right on the government of a liman kind, seeing to it that the law, in letter and spirit, as least on the people.

This force his extracts from his speech:

It is an institute whibition of that officious augernative which it is not institute and the called and the probably was the probably that officious augernative whibition of that official was a manufacture whibition of that official was a minute and the probably and the probably augurnative whibition of that official was a minute and the probably and the probably and the probably are all the probably and the probably serving his second term and refused a renomsession on Dec. 11. After twisting the flouse into Committee of the Whole, he said bill was based on an estimate of \$7,484,321. The committee had reduced the amount to \$4.478.503. There was no difference of senti-ment in the minds of any of the members. He then asked unanimous consent that all general debate be considered as closed, and got it.

Watchdog Holman wanted the report read. Mr. Brewer protested, saving that it was long. and would take up the rest of the afternoon. He was very polite and gentlemanly. He patted the Watchdog on the head, and the dog stopped growling. The report was not road. The bill was read by sections for amendment, during which Judge Holman protested against during which Judge Helman protested against its passace. He thought that \$750,000 would be an ample appropriation. He said that the very arms that we were prepared to manufacture and are manufacturing now, and the enormous guns we are making, would be found absolutely value ess when the hour of periarrived, the drew the lesson from the late war. The bill went through without a struggle. The sentiment of the ricous was so strongly in favor of Mr. Brewer that the Judge did not ask for the yeas and mays.

Upon the same day another appropriation bill was passed. It was a bill providing for a public printing deficiency. It carried \$382,000. There was an experienced man at the helm. He was David B. Henderson of lows, the fourth mention of the Committee on Appropriation. David is a rattler from Wayback. He was a good lighter in the army, where he lost a leg. and it equally a good lighter in the House, where he rarely loses a bill. He has the noise and grip of a building, and is intensely aggressive. Nothing delights him more than to pound the Democratic party with might and min. When he go as at it you can hear him shout for a block or more. He explained the necessity for the appropriation, and Mr. Clements of Georgia supplemented the explanation by celling attention to the growing excenses in the Go ermment i rinting Office. They had grown from \$2.22 and in 1887, 10 \$5,017,000, the believed that another appropriation of \$30,000 would be remired before the end of this Beauly ear. Watchdog Holman delivered his usual address upon economy, in which he made this statement:

I took occasion not long ago to look over these Gozernment spudications for the last is a years to see how its passage. He thought that \$750,000 would

ered his usual address upon economy. In which he made this statement:

I rook occasion not low act to look over these Government unbications for the last ion years to see how many books could be selected to put away in a library because of some same for current or dutre use found that at ones, seventy-five per cent of the volumes bound in leather and sent to his comprised matter absolutely acreates overpt in a great public library, and stierly surphies for a private library. I hope that consent will be given to repeat the act providing that these volumes be bound and sent to members homes. There was no action on the Judge's suggestion. Gen. Henderson stood waiting for seme-body to tread on the tail of his cont. As nobody did it the bill was passed without more ado. David sat down with a smile of satisfaction.

III.-THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The next appropriation bill considered by the House was the Army Appropriation bill The bill comes from the Military Com-mittee and not from the Committee on Appropriations. The Chairman of the Military Committee is Gen. ligron M. Cutch eon of Michigan. The General is an old soldier, and one of the most industrious and conscientious men in the House. He is

bill before the House without reading. This was a victory at the start. He then made a brief statement of the contents of the bill. It carried \$24,629,929 Two millions eight hundre l and fifty-seven thousand dollars are ap-propriated for pay of officers of the line and \$4.150,000 for the pay of enlisted men. It will to seen that the officers receive more than two-thirds as much as all the men. Of these sums, \$1,806,504 are for the pay of retired

two-thirds as much as all the men. Of these sums, \$1,306,504 are for the pay of retired collects, and only \$134,873 is to pay retired enlisted men. It will be seen that the retired collects, though lew, get nearly ten times as much money as the retired men.

Judge Lanham of Texas, a member of the Military Committee, onesed the fight on the Democratic side of the House. In his speech he attacked the Force oid, and an easied to the House to aid in burying sectionalism. After Judge Lanham a speech Mr. Cutcheou asked unnamous consent that general debate be considered as closed. The watchdog objected, and so did Mr. Stone of Missouri. The Watchdog thought that some explanation was required with regard to the herease in the it is of transportation. Silver Dollar Bland was also among the objectors.

Mr. Kerr of lowa got the floor and began to club the South. In doing it he lugged in the ilariford Convention of the war of 1812. Judge Lanham had complained that the sections feeling was so strong that neither party would nominate a Confederate soldier for Fresident. Mr. Kerr said that for a hall century no man whose name was mentioned in connection with the Hartlord Convention was ever considered child be to the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic party. Mr. Grosvenor asked him whether it was not true that a record of service in the Union army effectually barred a man living in a State one in rebeillon from being elected to any office of profit or trust. Mr. Kerr replied that, a 'ter scrutinizing the Congressional Directory, he should judge that to be the fact.

being elected to any office of profit or trust. Mr. horr replied that, after scrutinizing the Congressional Directory, he should judge that to be the fact.

There were loud cries of "No! No!" on the Democratic side. Gen. Lee reminded him that a Union soldier was twine elected Governor of the Natic of Virginia since the war. He referred to Gov. Valker. Mr. Springer instanced the case of George M. Adams and Mr. Waiford of Kentucky, upon which Mr. Williams of Ohio said that Kentucky did not go out of the Union. Mr. John C. Tarsney was also named. He represents the Kannas City district in the present House and was thirtoon months in Anderson-ville prison. Mr. Bland and that Mr. Phelps. a Union soldier, and Col. Crittenden were both made Governors of Missouri by Pemocrats. Col. Phelius. Gen. Broadbead. Frank P. Blair. Gen. Shields, and others headed the Democratic party in Missouri since the war. All were Union soldiers. And the streament was so strong that he intally shouted: "I cannot yield for any further interruptions."

The dobate grow hot. Gen. Cutcheon vainly appealed to the gentleman to debate the Army bill, as he wanted to get it through the House as soon as possible. He asked unanimous consent that general debate to closed, Gen. John Tarsney, got an opportunity to talk

consent that general debate be closed. Gen. Joe Wheeler of Alabama objected, and the discussion was continued.

John Tarsney got an opportunity to talk and riddled Mr. Kerr's statements. He showed that it was untrue in his own State, and began to compare her Congressional delegation with those from Lowa and Michigan. He said that the first soldier elected to Congress from Michigan after the war was a Democrat. Years clapsed before the Republicans sout a soldier here.

This touched Wolverine Brewer on the raw. He replied that Jinius Gesar Burrows, a Union soldier, was sent to the House from Michigan before Gen. Williams, the Democrat to whom Mr. Farsney alluded. Mr. Tarsney acknowledged the corn, and then Mr. Burrows said that before he had the honor of a seat in the House Gen. Stoughton, a one-legged Union soldier, represented his district for two terms. Floored in Michigan, Tarsney tackled Maine and Massuchusetts. He got no response from them. The old families and prohibition noil-ticlans are too strong for the soldiers in those States. Mr. Tarsney proceed thus:

The men who in 1870 by the death of the Republican party in Missouri, had the shackless of diarranchissment stricken from their distension has well as political prescription. They appreciate the blessings of this protection to like distribution as well as political prescription. They appreciate the blessings of this protection to like distribution as well as political prescription. They appreciate the blessings of this protection to like distribution as well as political prescription. They appreciate the blessings of this protection to like distribution as well as political present on to like distribution as well as political preserving the covernment of this date, the similar protection to like distribution as well as political preserving the covernment of this date, the preserve and prover for its house, its giory, and its perpetuity. The people of Missourid are intellect entitlement and them of the province of the sea of the state of the province o

who contributed to preserve in the mass and the ber berders. Her people are all leval to the dag and the Constitution. Loyal forever will they remain.

The Democrats made the welkin ring when Mr. Tarsney took his seat. Mr. Kerr, in response, said that he knew of hundreds of lowa men who enlisted in Missouri regiments when the war broke out.

On Monday, Jan. 12. Gen. Cutcheon began operations by moving to limit general debate to one hour. Silver-haired Breckinridge threw in an amendment making it three hours. It was lost by 83 yeas to 195 mays. Then Mr. Bland moved to amend by making the time allowed for debate five hours. General debate was finally limited to an hour and a half.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and immediately swired into politics. Mr. Stone of Missouri, a tysical Southern gentleman, with glittering black eyes straight black hair, and high cheekbones made an assault upon the Republican line. It was done with deliteration and premeditation. He said that he should propose an amendment, at the proper time prohibiting the employment of United states troops at any polling piace on election day. He alluded to the intolerant impertance of those who proposed he Force bill and the snivelling bypocrisy with which it is urged. Here are extracts from his speech:

It is an inselent exhibition of that officious superintensess of accrain class of New England Vanter and the said of the missoness of accrain class of New England Vanteriant classes.

fairs of other people, and assume, with an air of superior capacity and divine right, to prescribe codes mora ethical and civil for the government of a liman kind, seating to it that the law, in letter and spirit, is less right on themselves than on other people.

This force bill, which is treason disguised, was the receivement of this class of his poerites. I know there are certain of this class of hypocrites. I know there are certain fawning tellows with running noses as the south and West, whose eyes are ever turned eastward for inspiration, and who sneate when singlife laken at Boston indeed. I am informed, there is a certain genileman here, of truculent aspect, from a Western Nate. No. without apparent hame, hoists that he has a right to share in the dishonor of a braid that his was once. The owner, the share in the dishonor of a braid that his was once. The owner which the share of a partisan cashos delerated to manufacture it. There may be some foundation for the fatal stakes which this wenterman openit cours; though I doubt it. But whether so or not, the bill is neither better nor worse whether its paternity be as I have stated, and I believe it its or whether it be a hybrid trongeny and hermaphrodits cross between the pharasaccal malevolonce of a Furtian and the per incons study diverse the less of that onality, which are the histoner of a partisan casho when the parasaccal malevolonce of a Furtian and the per incons study diverse in the less of that onality, which receives the diverse of the neat hiding, and the purpose of its existence are all disclosed when we observe the proposed in existence are all disclosed when we observe the hidsen of the neat hiding, and the purpose of its existence are all disclosed when we observe the hidsen of the neat hiding, and the purpose of its existence are all disclosed when we observe the hidsen of the neat hiding, and the purpose of its paternal ances for when mere the state of the neat hiding and the hiding are of the said that he provision of the hidsen of the s

chusotts in part.

Judge Lanham of Texas poised his lance and
unhorsed the unfortunate Greenhalge in short
order. He said: order. He said:
The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke about delivering his oblivary. I could but thing, while he was
ateaking, of a slanta, I serned when I was a boy,
someting like the following, as well as I can now resometing like the following, as well as I can now re-

"What is that, mother?" "The swan, my lova,
lie is fleating down from his native grove,
he loved one near no nesting nigh.
He is fleating down by himself to die.
leath darkens his ave and unplanes his wings,
list the earliers soon is the least is saints.

This quotation threw the House into a paroxysm of laughter. Mr. tirconhaige made no
attempt to peny.

serving his fourth term in Coursess and was a candidate for reflection last fall but was defeated by a Democrat. He had a hard time with his bill in the House. The way was beset with political whirlpools, and there were occasional showers of personalities. The teneral however, kept his hand upon the he m, and after a three days strong o brought his ship into pertand model it to the wharf.

He thrust his bill before the ifouse while the Shipping bill was under consideration if was on Jan. 10, seen after the realing of the journal. The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Goy. Dinger of Maine in the

be severe. He has however, mistaken abuse for severity. Into a competition of course personal abuse I cannot enter. In that field I willingly yield to him sweeterly. Into a compared in willingly jewel I cannot enter. In that held I willingly jewel the supermacy. In the never indulted in personalities in debate. I have never indulted in open cantiernen who dide from me the name succerity of moire and iones; open propose that I claim for myself. At the same time, have a large charity for those getismen whose ment ilmitations are such that they can reach notoriety on by indulging in personalities. [Languter on the Repu

limitations are such that they can reach notoriety only by insulging in personalities, it langitate on the Republican side,
The head and front of my offending it appears is that I am in part responsible for the Federal Licetton bil. That bils was reported from my normalitee. With my colleague from Hilhois (Mr. Rowell; and other gentlemen I helped to frame it. With their sid, it be ped to put it through the House. Whatever the defects or imperfections of that measure may be I believe most

be restored. Loud applause on the Republican side.]
Mr. Lodge paid an eloquent tribute to Massachusetts before he concluded, and was warmly congratulated by his party associates as he took his seat. Mr. Stone had been sitting forty feet away on the Democratic side of the House with arms folded and legs crossed, listening to the accring. He contented himself by disclaiming any intention of making an attack upon Massachusetts. "All I meant to do," said he, "and all I did do was to express my opinion concerning that sniveling pharasaism practised by certain people who live in that State. If the gentleman who has just addressed the House is satisfied to leave this matter where it is I see no reason to object.

"If he so soon is done for.

This ended the most remarkable personal encounter of the short session. The Demo-crats near Mr. Stone laughed, and the Repubicans near air, stoke in agreement and ilcans sneered.

The latitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills is shown in what followed. Gen. Spinola introduced an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to erect a monument to the memory of 11.500 patriots who perished in British prison ships during the American Revolution. The amendment was clearly not in order. The Cassall amonas dit merely to get in a patriing \$100.000 to erect a monument to the memory of 11.500 patriots who perished in British prison ships during the American Revolution. The amendment was clearly not in order. The General proposed it merely to get in a patriotic speech. A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose has been pending for several years. Felix Campbell of Brooklyn was its father. He has worked night and day for a long time to shove it through Congress. He came very near succeeding, in the Fiftieth Congress. In a night set apart for the 'lilitary Committee. Mr. Ealog of Tennessee called 'No quorum' however, and dashed letix's house to the ground. It was rather ungenerous on the part of Mr. Enlose for the House had just passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for an arsenal in Columbia Tenn. Since that time Gen. Spinols has championed the bill. He ran against Buck Kilkore in the last Congress. In an effort to whisk it through the House. Buck objected. The objection was like picking a finit. The fire flew. The General talked about "ramming the lie down his dirty throat," and Buck intimated that if it was not for the General's gray head he would mop the floor with him. From that time to the present the General has never missed an opportunity to expatisate upon the lievolutionary martyrs. His persistence is so well known that men who have the floor are suspicious of him. He asked Gen. Grosvenor the other day if he would yield for a question. The General realled that he would with pleasure, provided the Revolutionary martyrs were kept out of it. The retor threw the House into convuisions.

When Gen. Spinola sat down. Felix Campbell got the floor. He made a pithy sreech urging the appropriation, and the amendment was then knocked out on a point of order.

The day closedwith no action on the bill. It came up again on windereday. Experts in legislative by simply seeing who had the floor. If Mr. Gest of Illinols was talking, it was safe to say that somebody was tasking, it was safe to say that some body must have active the house. Somebody must

apon the General Stream Amos J. Cumminos.

LET THE LAMBS SHIVER.

Their Fleore Is Of, But It's Their Own Look Out, Not the Stock Exchange's, Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange said yesterday that upon further conideration he didn't think that the New England forgeries could properly be taken up by the Board of Governors.

"The Board is concerned only with conduct on the floor of the Exchange." he said. "It on the floor of the Exchange," he said. "It can't undertake the responsibility of keeping the morals of the street pure. Mr. Ashley W. Cole is the one to press the case, not the Brock Exchange. He had the evidence in his possession, and should have laid it before the District Attorney. Why deem't he do it?" "Why didn't I lay the case before the District Attorney?" remarked Mr. Cole. "I am an old newspaper man, and like my fellows, have unearthed many crooked things that it would not do to publish without proper evidence. If I did they would hurt some very large-sized men." dence. If I did they would hurt some very large-sized men."
The investigation by the street of the proba-ble source of the forgery had resolved spelf yesterday into a general dispute as to whother it originated in New York or Boston.

Little Rosina Catenasso's Death, Little Rosina Catenazzo lived on the third floor of the big tenement at 94 James stree brothers and sisters. On Sunday afternoon

brothers and sisters. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Catenazzo was getting dinner. When Mrs. Catenazzo was getting dinner. When Mrs. Catenazzo was getting dinner the family has to go out and play or there wouldn't be room. So the family was all out except three-year-old Rosina. She had two copper cents and she was having a great deal of fun with them. throwing them on the floor and then running to sick them up. Once one dropped near a pail of scaiding water. Hosina toddled over to pick it up, stooped, lost her balance and fell into the pail. Mrs. Catenazzo lifted the baby out and got a doctor, who did what he could. But the baby died on Monday, and yesterdar all the tenants of the building sat about the little white coffin.

As Mrs. Southworth Treated Mr. Pettus, Miss Mamie Barnes was before Justice Kenna in the Gates Avenue Police Court in Brooklyn yesterday accused of threatening the life of yesterday accused of threatening the life of Engineer James S. Fraser. She carried in her arms a bright-eyed two-sear-old boy, of whom she says Fraser is the tather. Fraser testified that Miss Burnes had frequently threatene to kill him, and he was in mor all dream that the would do so. He smoothed some internet had received from Miss Barnes, in one of with this passage occurs:

"You remember how Mra Southworth treated Col. Pettus? You will receive the same treatment at my hands." Miss Bernes made no descence, and was put under bouds to keep the basecs. GEN. RENET'S RETIREMENT.

A Career In the Ordnance Department Which Has Lasted More than Forty Years, On the 22d of January Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benet reaches the age of 64 and goes upon the retired list of the army. His entire military service, from his graduation at West Point in 1849 to the present time, has been in the Ordnance Department, except for a brief detail as intructor at the Military Academy. In this rement had been assigned to it earlier than 1861; the senior officer in the Inspector-General's Department was not appointed to it until 1881; the year 1862 marks the carliest entrance of any officer of the Judge Advocate's Department upon the duties pertaining to it; no officer of the Quartermaster's Department dates his service there prior to the beginning of the civil war, and the same is true of the Subsistence Department. Even in the Medical Department the oldest surgeon began his army service several years later than Gen. Benet, and so it is with the Engineer Corps and Pay Corps.

Naturally, therefore, the service of the pres-

ent Chief of Ordnance covers a period that has

witnessed great changes in the branch of the

military art to which he has devoted himself.

When he begon his career the round cannon

ball was used in place of the elongated projec-

These were succeeded by rifles, and then muz-

These were succeeded by rifles, and then muzzie-loaders by breech-loaders, while just as Gen. Beaft goes out of office preparations are making for adopting in our army magazine guns and smokeless powders, such as are aiready used in Europe. That this last great step in advance will not be brought within tien. Benet's own term of office at the head of the Ordnance Department is due to his conservative temperament, which has caused him to move slowly in this direction. The same bent of mind has often caused him to be criticlaed by private inventors analous to have the dovernment adopt their devices. Probably some of these will be glad to see achance in the control of the Ordnance Department, believing that no possible successor would at any rate cling more closely to the polley of Government manufacture of weapons and ammanition, and to improvements originating in his own corps in preference to those offered by private ingenuity and enterprise. The great lights of the past, said Gen. Benet in his last amount report, which had something of the tone of a valedictory, have in the course of nature given away to their more youthful and acrive successors; and this is significant in the experience which now becomes perset to him.

Yet it would be unto suppose that Gen. Benet's caution an accorate in the country. In how becomes possible to select from among the best asserms, as improved by experience. The problem of arming the toops has always been quitted different from that of providing a new navy and proper harbor defences, and has justified more leisure in waiting for the best possible appliances. The result is that our country has been able to avoid the costly experiment of as head of the department must be asserbed the establishmen of the great gun factory at Watervillet, the turning out of breech-loading steel field pieces, and the manufacture of 8-inch and 10-inch high power guns for forts, with that of many motern adjuncts in ordnance work, including disappearing carriages. zie-loaders by breech-loaders, while just as

breech-loading steel field pleees, and the manufacture of 8-inch and 10-inch high power guns for forts, with that of many modern adjuncts in ordnance work, helinding disappearing carriages.

While a change in the head of this department for the first time in more than sixteen years becomes a matter of great public interest, up to this time there has been no decided indication as to who will be selected as Gen, lienests successor. The prevailing impression is that the choice will be made from the three officers in the grade of Colonel. It is a colucted acceptable the work of the customary four years. Col. James M. Whittemore, a nelive of Mussachusetts, graduating in 1860, and Col. Adelbert R. Buffington of Virginia and Col. Daniel W. Flaglor of New York in 1891. But Col. Whittemore served a short time in the artillers, so that all three entered the Ordnance Department in 1861, in the order already named. Col. Whittemore and Col. Buffington received the bravet of Major at the close of the war, while Col. Flagler had the brevets of Captain and Major for gallant and nestiorious services at Newbern and Fort Macon, and that of Lioutenant-Colonel for field and denartment service. Capable officers are also to be found in the grade below these. With the re-armament of the regulars and militia in prospect, and the great work of capst defence to be carried on, the importance attached to the filling of Gen. Benet's vacancy is manifest.

MAYOR CHAPIN APPEALS.

A New Turn in the Water Supply Scandal

The water scandal in Brooklyn took a new

Molten Metal Doesn't Burn Rim.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 20. - Louis Bonnier, a moulder at the foundry of Landon & Co., sat squarely down in a tub of molten metal vesterday while the men were "pouring it off." His companions rushed to his rescue, dragged him out, and expected to see his flesh burned from the bones. Instead, Bonuler brushed off what remained of his charred clothing and exhibited his skin white and free from sign of burns. The men cannot explain how it is that he was The men cannot explain how it is that he was not horribly injured. The theory of perspiration, which often saves moulders from painful bilisters, does not apply in this case, because Bonnier sat in the metal long enough to have the effects of any moisture of the body overcome. The franchman met with a similar accident some time ago. The handle of a lade of molten metal he was carrying broke and a quantity of the fary liquid went into his shoe. He hastened to a tub of water, intending to jump into it. On the way the hot mass burned its way out through the sides of the shor. A fellow workman palled the shoe off, and to the surprise of all, not a sign of scoreh was found on the flesh. He is the only human salamander in this city.

Passavant & Co. Object Again.

Passavant & Co., the glove importers, had another difficulty with the Board of General Appraisers yesterday. Their last importation. consisting of two cases of gloves, had been adconsisting of two cases of gloves, and been advanced in valuation from thirty-two frances to thirty-six frances and on an appeal the Board had referred the case to one of their associates. Col. Jewell. The arm objected to Col. Jewell on the ground that he was the appraiser who decide a axainst them in the last cases, and they will endeavor to have their appeal referred to some other member of the Board.

Col. Bean Commits Suleide.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 20.-Col. Theodore W. Bean, a well-known lawyer, a member of the last State Legislature, and defeated for reelection in November last, committed suicide by cutting his throat this afternoon in the basement of the building in which his law office was located. Financial trouble is supposed to have been the cause. Mr. Bean was 55 years of age. He leaves a widow, two sons, and adaughter. One of his sons is a Lieuchant in the United States Army.

A Hermit Who Had 57,000.

Bannast, Conn., Jan. 20.-One day last week the body of William Manson was found in a but a lew role from Arnold's Station on the Connecticut Valle, limits ad. He had occupted the but for twelve years, living as a hermit. Munson's is a twelve remained the tell but and not trough themselves to examine the but and not trough the national mentions of value. On Prilay a sery of sound mentions of value. On Prilay a sery of sound mentions of value to the chanty, and after a short investigation tuned up bank books and railroad books valued at \$7,000.

ARGUING ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES.

One Way is to Take the Other Fellow By the Shoulders and Turn Him Ont.

There was a young riot on the Cotton Exhange resterday over the attempt of Vice-President J. O. Bloss to eject Charles Brown, a reporter for the Commercial Lelletin, from the floor of the Exchange. All the morning news-Finance Committee of the Exchange had been directed by the managers to buy in ten tickets officer now in the Adjutant-General's Depart- of membership at \$1,000 each or less. This determination was the result of an opinion that the tickets were selling far below their actual value as measured by the assets of the Exchange. The members yesterday droulated a petition asking that the matter be referred

a petition asking that the matter be referred to them for a vote, and young frown and several members were discussing this relation when I and Schwartz of Farman & Schwartz joined the gathering.

Brown ventured the declaration that such matters can't be settled only by the principle of supply and declaration and that no buying in of sears could increase the value. Schwartz disputed this, Brown reflectated his statement, and added that it was an apparent effort on the part of the managers to make something out of nothing.

Schwartz called Vice-Fresident Bloss over and repeated the conversation, and then Bloss demanded of Brown what he intended to write about the matter for his maper this morning. Brown replied that he had no authority to reconce but his formation. Bloss demanded it and it was again refused, and then, taking Brown by the shoulder, he attempted to march him toward the main entrance.

was again to the attempted to march him tothe shoulder, he attempted to march him toward the main entrance.

By this time many members were protesting,
and President Charles W. ide interfered and
stopped Mr. Bloss from going any further.

Mr. ide said that he was very sorry, and
when the members learned the circumstances
they were very indignant. They said that Bloss
had no right to ask Brown what he was going
to write. The members will insist upon havto write. The members will insist upon hav-ing the question of buying the memberships laid before them.

GOV. REYNOLDS OF DELAWARE.

The Innuguration of the New Executive

DOVER, Tel., Jan. 20.-The inauguration of Gov. Reynolds to-day was the most notable event of the kind in Delaware history. The ceremonies began at 11 A. M. with the escort of the Governor elect to the State House by the State militia and Delaware College cadets. nearly 500 strong, attended by Congressman l'ennington ex Governors Cechran, Hall, and Stockley; Congressman-elect Cously and others in carriages, and a large concourse on foot. At the Governor elect and the General Assembly. The inauguration took place in the Court House. The Rev. J. A. R. Williams delivered

House. The Rev. J. A. R. Williams delivered the opening prayer. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Comegys on the fine old Latin Bible printed in 1532, which has been used in the qualifying of State officials in Delaware for many years.

At 12:30 Gev. Reynolds began the reading of his inaugural. It was devoted to constitutional reform hallot reform the public schools, county govern ant, and taxation. He charged the Australian bailot system. He charged the McKinley bill with depressing agriculture and manufactures, referring to it as "unwiss, unpolitic and coppressive," and saying that "no domestic law can a fall to protect products of American labor in f-reign markets."

The Governor also recommended that measures be taken to have Delaware, the "oldest consiltutional member of the family of States." ures be taken to have Delaware, the "oldest constitutional member of the family of States," creditably represented at the Chicago World's Fair, and he advocated co-ordinate legislation with other States looking to the securing of uniformity in marriage and divorce laws.

TESTING THE NEW PIRE ROAT. Can Do with Her Pumps.

A preliminary test of the pumping capacity the new fire boat New Yorker was made vesterday in the presence of Chief Hugh Bonner and other members of the Fire Department. The New Yorker steamed over from Jersey City to her berth at Castle Garden on Monday night, and lay there while she tried the power of her pumps. Incidentally she

the power of her pumps. Incidentally she startled the neighborhood by tooting her weird, siren steam whistle.

The New Yorker can threw twenty streams of water, but she threw only a lew yesterday. The diameter of the thinnest stream at the nozzle will be 1% inches and at the chest 5% inches. She tried the 5% inch nozzle and sent a glittering cable of water 300 feet from the boat. She will test her pumps and her speed officially at 1% o'clock to-morrow alternoon. She is the lyrgest and finest fire boat in the world. She is stock-hulled measures 126 feet over all, and has an extreme beam of 18 feet. She carries triple expansion engine with Kunstadler steam steering gear. She will have a crew of twenty-four men.

erai Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, Secretary Tracy, Assistant Secretary Soley, Gen, Schoffield, Senator and Mra. Frye, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, Count Areo Valley, the German Minister, and nearly all the other members of the diplomatic corps.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of the church. No address was delivered. The only floral offering resting on the casket consisted of a hune wreath of white roses and heliotrope, bound with ribtons of the German colors and bearing a card staring that it was the git of William III. Emperor of Germany. It was placed on the casket by Count Arco Valley. At the conclusion of the services the casket was horse to the hearse. The rall hearers were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Field, Justice Blatchord, Senator Evarts, Mr. Bayard, Admiral Bogers, Mr. Spofford, Mr. George William Curtis, and Mr. John A. King, The body was taken to the Baltimore and Folomac station for transportation to Worcester, Mass., where the burial will be made. It was accompanied by the members of the family and a few intimate friends.

The Auctioneers Won't Pay It.

The auctioneers of the Real Estate Exchange came out strong resterday against the managers. On the let of January a new law went into effect by which the auctioneers were comper cent. in fees on all knock-downs. This was per cent. In fees on all knock-downs. This was a vast increase in the fees and they strontously objected. They complained to the managers and received some concession, but not enough to satisfy them, and at the meeting yesterday, when George H. Scott presided, it was resolved not to pay the one-tenth of I per cent to the Exchange. If the managers sue the auctioneers for that amount on their transactions the attorneys for the auctioneers are prepared to defend their clients.

Brewer Gottfried Krueger's Mishap. Brewer Gottfried Krneger of Newark fell on the brass-mounted stairs in Miner's Thoatre at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when about to depart from the Jeffersonian Club's big bal He was two steps from the bottom when he slipped and fell to the marble floor. He weighs 250 pounds or more, and one of the bones of his right leg snapped under the strain. He was taken home, and has nostboned a trip to Florida and a trip to Europe, both of which were arranged for last week.

Girls on Strike.

Thirty-three girls employed as trimmers in Alexander Jarvis's hat factory in Charlton street. Newark, are out on a strike against a reduction of wages. They did not go to the shop resterday because it was announced on saturday that the reduction would take effect from Tuesday morning. The reduction is from 5 to 15 cents a dozen on the various grades of hats. The ciris say they cannot make living wages at the new rates.

Mrs. Carnegic Prostrated Agata. Mrs. Andrew Carnegle, who was believed to be recovering from the attack of typhold fever from which she has suffered so long, had a refrom which she has saffered so long, had a re-invasion of the fever on Monday for the third time since she was prostrated, eight weeks ago. She passed a quiet day resterday, and it was said at the house last evening that her physicians do not consider her condition dangerous.

If the "Hammond" wrote it it's straight.

FIGHTS AT THE MASK BALL.

OTERO, FRED GEBHARD, AND HIL-

LIARD ENLIVES THE NIGHT.

The Doncer Said to Have Slapped a Man's Face-He Pursues the Screaming Woman Through the Corridors - Gebbard and Hillard Scrap - Gebhard Removed. The French bell in the Madison Square Gar-

den waxed in intensity as the night waned, But for the black dress suits of the majority of the men and the long dresses of a few of the women the scene might have passed for the ancient baccharalian frole, and, in spirit, it ertainly approached that classic lostitution, I very body who went to the ball hadexpected a little more liberty and fun than have characterized the same ball in the past five years, but the proceedings opened demurely enough fact, several hours passed before the high

kickers began to kick.
Otero, the Spanish dancer, was one of the prominent personages at the bal. and she managed to impress the rest of the crowd with her presence. At about I o'clock she was escorted around the big floor by several gentlemen not unknown in the Tenderioin precinct, while three more sober gallents followed at a respectable distance. The corsage of Otero's golden gown was cut with a generous hand, and she was a pleasing vision as she tripped lightly along, chatting gayly in French. At 2 o'clock there was a sharp report in the

box occupied solutly by Otero, Manager Jurgens of the Eden Mus e, and a Mr. Steinberg of the same institution, comebody said that Overe had slapped Mr. Steinberg's face. A moment later chairs were overturned and Otero ran servaming from her box, followed by Steinberg, who refused to be restrained by Mr. Jurgons. Several times Steinberg gesticulated violently at Otero with his fist. It looked very much like a man trying to hit a woman. He didn't hit her. Each time one of the strangers who had rushed into the corridor back of the lox interfered. The corridor was quickly filled with excited man, women, policemen armed with long night sticks, and detectives in plain clothes. Capt. Rellly was busy elsewhere, but he was well represented. In the confusion Orero e-caned, and Jurgens and beeinberg retreated into the box.

Five minutes later Otero screamed again, Sciohberg was pursuing her down soother corridor. Again Steinberg was restrained just as he made agrab at Otero. This time the crowd hustled him away with no regard for his feelings or clothes, and Otero also disappeared. Only a number of champagne bottles remained in the box to explain things.

Fifteen minutes later two men got into a row with a young man in a box on the south side of the room. One of the men on the floor objected to an op that applied to him by the man in the box. The latter's female companion insisted that the complainant had no right to kick.

Man on Floor (holly—He can't call me that in plain clothes. Capt. Reilly was busy else-

objected to an epithet applied to him by the man in the box. The latter's female companion insisted that the complainant had no right to kick.

Man on Floor (hothy—He can't call me that. Woman in Box (calmity)—Why not?

Man on Floor—Because I'll break his nose, and yours too.

A few more exchanges, and then the man on the floor invited the came like a thunderbolt, but his blow was glancing, and he slipped as he landed. That gave the man down there a chance to do some jumineding. But the other fellow was up in a minute, and sailed in with heavy blows that would certainly have won had not a host of outsiders, joined in. When the row was quelled the winning man climed back into the box, pausing on the rail long enough to shout exuitingly:

"Vive la republique!" The two men on the floor went away with bloody faces.

About this time Fred Gebhard and Mr. Thomas Maguire, Trensurer of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, were disagreeing over a box. No blows passed, but Mr. debhard's blood was evid-utily excited, for a few minutes later he and Bob Hilliard fell out and becam to pummel each other, it was an interesting light, and Marcus Maver pleaded hard with everybody not to interfere. Maurice Barrymore, who can handle his lists profit well, disregarded Mayer's prodests, and sent Hilliard and Gebhard flying in opposite directions. The fight was resumed shortly after, however, and this time the police got an inning, and Gebhard was escorted from the building by Sergeant Sheldon. The procession was heartily applauded.

Only one other incident attracted notice, and that was the persistent attention paid by Ollie Teall of Post Mortem League fame to a slender young woman who were a mask.

Hilliard, upon being innerrogated as to the cause of the row with Gebhard, said: "If you remember I was sunporting Mrs. Langtry in "As In a Looking Glass" way back in 1888.

One night we were playing in 125th street, hardem and a party of friends, During the performance they looked at the laddes through their opera box nearest the stage was Fro

The water sandal in Brooklyn took a new turn resterday. Corporation Counsel Jenks having served notice of appeal to the General Term upon Mr. Gapor. William Ziegler's counsel from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Bartlett, which made permanent the temporary injunction restraining the Mayor. Comproller, and City Auditor from completing the purchase of the franchise and plant of the long Island Water Supply Company at the allege extravagant price of \$1,250,000. The appear were unable to gain admission. Among were unable to gain admission. Among a served and was not of the court on the second Monday of February and Mrs. Blaine. Secretary and Mrs. Windom, pany. As the suit of Mr. Ziegler will be called for trial at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the Special Term of

World's Fair Buildings on the Lake Front. CHICAGO, Jan. 20.-Five of the World's Pair buildings are to be placed on the lake front directly opposite and stretching north and directly opposite and stretching north and south from the Auditorium. The matter, was settled last night at a meeting of Michigan avenue property owners, who finally withdrew their objections and agreed to the requests of the World's Fair directors. The Illinois Central is yet to be dealt with by the directory, but whatever the railroad commany does the agreement for the five buildings on the lake front is to stand. If the railroad company can be induced to remove its tracks further easward, however, the leasury and convenience of that mortion of the Fair will be greatly enhanced. The five lake front buildings are to be one permanent and four temperary. The permanent structure will be the art palace, the electrical building, and the music hall.

A Clergyman Sentenced to State Prison. MILWAUREE, Jan. 20.—The Rev. A. M. De Ford of Hortonville was yesterday sentenced to five years in State prison and to pay a fine of some for raising currency from one denomination to another. Judge Jenkins, in presence of the presence. The crime he had committed he said, was one of the worst named in the statute books. There was no excuse for a minister, which is a minister whose business it was to teach men the very opposite. De Ford broke down and cried like a baby. of \$500 for raising currency from one denom-

Ton May Skate Anywhere in Nyack J NYACE, Jan. 20.-This place is a vast skating pend, and skaters are seen on the streets, the sidewalks, the mendows, and the ponds. The rain on Sunday made the snow an ley surface over the whole town and vicinity, and there is no limit to the extent of the skating course.

ART POTTERY and BRIC-A-BRAC At Half Price.

We have just placed on sa-e--reecived too late for the Moliday trade -- over 3,000 pieces of Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, which will be sold at HALF REGULAR PRICES, They comprise a large assortment of HUN. GARIAN, DEESDEN, VIENNA and SEVRES WARE and BISQUE FIG.

URES, in entirely new designs. R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, and 65 West 23d St. (Adjoining (Eden Muses)